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Country programme document for Malawi (2019-2023)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Malawi is classified as a least developed country; nearly 70 per cent of its 17 million people live on less than $1.90 a day, with poverty concentrated in rural areas, where 95 per cent of the poor live.[1] Inequality is rising: the Gini coefficient increased from 0.339 to 0.461 between 2005 and 2017,[2] and the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption worsened from 10.1 per cent in 2005 to 5.5 per cent in 2012. Despite being largely peaceful, Malawi ranks 170 of 188 countries with a Human Development Index of 0.476, placing it well below the sub-Saharan average of 0.523.[3] Gender inequality is high (Gender Inequality Index of 0.614)[4] mainly due to negative social norms and discriminatory practices, resulting in women's low levels of representation in politics and the economy (93 per cent of women are in unpaid labour compared to 79 per cent of men).[5]

2. The application of gender analysis in policymaking and budgeting is lacking. Coupled with weak enforcement of equality policies and laws, female-headed households are disadvantaged in terms of access to credit, subsidized fertilizer and extension services.[6] Economic progress has been volatile.[7] The economy grew by only 3 per cent in 2015 and 2.8 per cent in 2016, largely due to weather-related shocks impacting agricultural productivity, but is projected to grow by 4.4 per cent in 2017.[8] With 86 per cent of the population reliant on subsistence agriculture, there is limited diversification in the economy; the manufacturing sector contributes less than 10 per cent to the gross domestic product (GDP).[9] Unemployment in 2016 was 6.74 per cent but higher for women (7.1 per cent) and youth (9.15 per cent).[10] Despite 81 per cent of the population engaging in labour activities,[11] formal employment opportunities are limited. Around 130,000 young people enter the labour market each year, with the formal sector producing only 30,000 jobs,[12] risking increased social tensions.

3. Lack of access to finance, corruption and unreliable electricity and water supply are key constraints hindering private sector development and investment.[13] The private sector presents a dualistic structure with a few, large and often foreign-owned companies engaged primarily in agricultural production with limited in-country value addition, and many micro- and small-scale enterprises mainly in the informal sector (with a 'missing middle'). Malawi is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, the costs of which were estimated at $994 million in 2015-2016 (14 per cent of GDP).[14] Investments to break the cycle of multidimensional poverty and build more resilient communities are disrupted by recurrent shocks; floods and droughts led to nearly half the population requiring humanitarian assistance in 2015-2016.

4. Over half of the 28 districts are disaster prone, exacerbated by limited early warning systems, low preparedness and recovery capacity, weak local institutions and an unsustainably high dependency on natural resources for livelihood and energy (88 per cent of household energy needs are met by biomass).[15] Women are disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, in light of their unequal access to resources and low participation in decision-making.[16] Structural deficits in

[1] Poverty Assessment, World Bank, 2017
[2] Malawi Country Profile; http://www.sdgindex.org/; accessed on 12/12/2017
[3] UNDP, Human Development Report 2016.
[4] Ibid.
[5] UNDP, Africa Human Development Report 2016
[6] UNDP, National Human Development Report, 2015, UNDP
[7] World Bank, 'From Falling Behind to Catching Up, Country Economic Memorandum for Malawi', 2017.
[8] The World Bank projection as reflected in the 2017 Malawi Economic Monitor.
[9] Annual Economic Review, 2016, Government of Malawi.
[10] http://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Malawi; data source World Bank. Accessed on 12/12/2017
[11] 2016. http://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Malawi/Labor_force_participation/
[12] Danish Trade Union Council for International Development Cooperation, Malawi – Labour Market Profile 2014. www.ulandssektretariatet.dk/site/default/files/uploads/public/PDF/LMP/lmp-malawi-2014-final-version-pdf.
[13] Enterprise Survey, World Bank 2010 and 2014
[14] UNDP, European Union and World Bank, 'Malawi 2015 Floods: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment' and 'Malawi Drought: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, 2016'.
[15] Stockholm Environment Institute, 'Energy Biomass Access and Biomass Resource Transitions in Malawi', 2013.
[16] University of Leeds, London School of Economics, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, 'Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change in Malawi', 2016.

electricity access, including frequent power cuts and the fact that only 10 per cent of the country and less than 2 per cent of the rural population are connected to the grid,[17] are fueling deforestation and undermining business growth through intermittent energy supply.

5. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy 2017-2022 aims to accelerate the transition to a productive, competitive and resilient nation and integrates the Sustainable Development Goals. It has five key priority areas: (a) agriculture, water development and climate change; (b) education and skills development; (c) energy, industry and tourism development; (d) transport and information and communication technology infrastructure; and (e) health and population. Peace, good governance, effective decentralization and gender mainstreaming are key enablers. Malawi achieved only four of the eight Millennium Development Goals and the transition to the Sustainable Development Goals will require enhanced coordination and evidence-informed planning and implementation. A National Planning Commission created in 2017 is responsible for planning and oversight of implementation.

6. Malawi has ratified almost all international human rights conventions and treaties and strengthened the legal and policy framework for human rights. It has undergone two cycles of universal periodic review (2010 and 2015). While the law forbids discrimination in all forms, persons with albinism, women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) populations and others continue to face hostilities that undermine their freedoms including access to services.[18] Access to justice is a challenge due to weak policy implementation, institutional capacities and the dysfunctionality of informal justice mechanisms, which has resulted in overcrowded courts and prisons.

7. Weak governance contributes to inefficient public services, lack of transparency and accountability, weak rule of law and low representation by the poor and disadvantaged groups in decision-making.[19] Corruption remains a challenge, reflected in Malawi's ranking of 120/176 on the Corruption Perception Index.[20] Accountability is low, with disempowered citizenry and weak oversight institutions. The legislative and policy framework is strong, but implementation and regulatory enforcement remain weak due to insufficient institutional coordination, restrained public sector finance and weak performance incentives. Gaps in competences and skills for evidence-informed policy and programme formulation, lack of disaggregated data and the disconnect between use of data and policy formulation and implementation also need improvement.[21]

8. Effective decentralization, by making governance more responsive to the needs of the citizens and ensuring social accountability, is a government priority and will impact on achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. A decentralization framework and policy are in place, although planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation at national and district levels have not yet been harmonized, devolution is not fully implemented and district councils do not sufficiently involve communities in planning or delivering services. Tensions stemming from inequality and political and socioeconomic exclusion periodically threaten Malawi's peace and unity. A National Peace Policy launched in 2017 will establish a framework for increased collaboration among stakeholders involved in conflict prevention, more effective and timely responses to early warning signs of conflict, and promotion of peace. Coordination mechanisms are needed for all players in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

9. Evaluations (United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), country programme end-of-cycle, outcome and project-level evaluations) have noted that UNDP interventions have been highly relevant, contributing to strengthening of the legislative and policy frameworks, including

[17] Sustainable Energy for All Country Report: Malawi, 2016.
[18] Amnesty International, 'We are not animals to be hunted or sold: violence and discrimination against people with albinism in Malawi'(AFR 36/4126/2016), London, 2016; Joint Malawi Civil Society Organizations Shadow Report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 2015; Mujuzi, Jamil. (2011), Discrimination against homosexuals in Malawi: Lessons from the recent developments. International Journal of Discrimination and the Law. 11.
[19] UNDP, National Human Development Report: Inclusive Growth in Malawi 2015.
[20] https://www.transparency.org/country/MWI; accessed on 3 November 2017.
[21] Capacity Needs Assessment on Evidence-Based Policy Coordination, Formulation and Implementation – Final Draft Report; Government of Malawi, November 2017.

compliance with international obligations and reporting. Work on social cohesion, electoral reform and environmental sustainability yielded positive results. However, there is need to strengthen implementation, particularly at subnational levels, and to strengthen the application of evidence and data for development. The country programme evaluation also noted the need for improved indicators and strengthened coherence of interventions through a clear theory of change. The midterm evaluation reaffirmed the need to focus on outcomes, including gender-related outcomes, across programmes and projects

10. UNDP has benefited from diverse partnerships, including with bilateral and multilateral agencies, private companies and associations, civil society and national and subnational government partners. Resource mobilization has seen an average annual ratio of regular to other resources of 1: 2.48 in the past five years. Key partners have been the Government[22], the European Union, United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) and the Government of Norway. UNDP secured funding from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), German Development Cooperation (GDC), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund. UNDP is exploring engagement with new partners such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and foundations. Partnership surveys in 2015 and 2017 showed that partners view the performance of UNDP favourably in terms of aligning to national priorities, contributing to democratic governance and poverty reduction and deploying high-quality professionals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The principal objective of the programme is to contribute to reduction of poverty, inequality and vulnerability to shocks. This will be achieved by scaling up employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities and albinism, and communities living in areas prone to flooding, drought and other shocks. Given Malawi's high level of dependence on natural resources and environmental degradation, the programme will focus on building resilience of vulnerable groups to shocks by increasing their knowledge and skills to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change. The integrated Sustainable Development Goals modelling found that Goal 16 has the maximum multiplier effect on achieving all Goals.[23]

12. The programme will have a strong focus on strengthening governance and human rights institutions for development effectiveness and accountability, improved service provision and civic participation. It will also strengthen oversight institutions, decentralized structures and systems, and disaggregated data generation and analysis. To scale up integrated solutions to complex and interconnected development challenges, three complementary streams define the new programme: (a) enhancing economic innovation, inclusive business, job creation, and renewable energy access; (b) scaling up climate adaptation and resilience to shocks; and (c) strengthening effective, accountable and inclusive governance that promotes civic engagement, respect for human rights, rule of law, peace and democracy. The programme adopts a risk-informed approach to safeguard Malawi's development gains in the context of a changing climate.

13. It supports the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy 2017-2022 and other key national policies and strategies. The country programme is rooted in and supports domestication and integration of international commitments and treaties, including the African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, other multilateral environmental agreements and international and regional human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. UNDP will continue to cooperate with the Government at all levels for effective implementation of policies and to ensure greater ownership and sustainability of interventions including through further cost-sharing. UNDP will also partner with bilateral agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector to mobilize resources to multiply the impact of interventions. UNDP will continue to leverage the United Nations system in its programming, and provide an operational

[22] The Government of Malawi contributed $20.9 million towards the NRIS budget of $50.9 million.
[23] UNDP, Draft Integrated Sustainable Development Goal Modelling Report for Malawi, 2017.

platform of support.

Enhancing economic innovation, inclusive business, job creation and access to renewable energy

14. Innovative financial instruments such as the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF), which targets the private sector's "missing middle", will continue to channel productive investment in agriculture, manufacturing, irrigation and services and will be expanded to the renewable energy sector. By offering a "challenge" to the private sector to achieve pre-defined objectives, the MICF is enabling technological innovation, and pre-defined pro-poor impact, by allocating financial support to innovative projects to test the long-term commercial viability of the ideas. Based on interest from development partners such as DfID and the Government of Norway, UNDP will expand focus to accelerate growth of start-up companies, crowding-in impact investment for sustainable enterprise development and social enterprises, and scaling innovation (such as de-risking[24] business growth for small- to medium-sized enterprises).

15. Support will be aimed at creating jobs and promoting entrepreneurship through access to risk capital, business development services and business acceleration. Youth and women will be the primary targets as emerging innovators and positive disruptors for development. UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and the Bureau of Standards, while increasing its focus on direct support for small- to medium-sized enterprises to access domestic and export markets by improving adherence to quality standards, opening opportunities for employment growth, economic diversification, innovation, higher productivity and competitiveness.

16. UNDP will help close the energy gap by supporting sustainable energy for all, complementing government efforts to create an enabling environment to accelerate renewable energy uptake, with a focus on clean energy mini-grids that deploy sustainable business models and strengthen social entrepreneurship. Priorities will focus on: increasing clean energy for poor households that are unlikely to be grid-connected over the next 10 years; promoting policy and market incentives for scaling up access to and uptake of renewable energy; through a joint United Nations programme, scaling up sustainable business models for the application of solar energy in the health and education sectors, while building markets for private sector innovation; and facilitating a transition to renewable energy by the private sector through challenge funds modelled on previous experience. Cooperation will be pursued with the United Republic of Tanzania as a regional leader on clean energy mini-grids.

17. UNDP will deepen its analytics and responsible engagement with the private sector, including deploying its convening power to mobilize private capital for domestic investments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Achieving inclusive growth will be aided by cooperation with AfDB, IFAD, the World Bank and United Nations partners to catalyse private sector partnerships through blended finance and scaling up social entrepreneurship.

Scaling up climate adaptation and resilience to shocks

18. In line with the civic engagement and decentralization priorities described below, UNDP will focus on improving the integration of climate change adaptation into national, subnational and sector development plans, including accelerating adaptation investments based on community priorities, sustainable solutions to natural resources management and responsive local institutions. Leveraging engagement with the GEF and Green Climate Fund, UNDP will assist in building national climate information and early warning systems to improve access to reliable and timely information to reduce disaster risk, inform livelihood decisions, and guide infrastructure and urban planning with the United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme and World Bank.

19. With the Departments of Disaster Management Affairs, of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, of Water Resources, of Fisheries, of Agriculture Extension Services, the Ministry of Transportation and Public Works, city administrations and districts, priority will be extended to

[24] Financial instruments such as the MICF help absorb some of the commercial risks in triggering innovation, speeding up implementation of new business models and/or technologies that have high social impact. Reducing such risks has proved compelling to commercial banks, operating in Malawi and abroad, that have co-invested in MICF projects with debt and equity.

scaling-up disaster risk reduction and preparedness in urban and peri-urban areas, while strengthening household resilience to shocks through nature-based solutions such as watershed rehabilitation. UNDP will focus on women and vulnerable groups in post-disaster recovery by strengthening local government structures and communities for disaster preparedness and risk reduction plans in rural, urban and peri-urban areas.

20. UNDP will leverage its investment in the biometric national identification cards to strengthen Malawi's social registry and the national statistical system to monitor the impact of resilience-building and related programming on households. This focus will help to remove a data bottleneck, enabling accelerated implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will prioritize collaboration with the Ministries of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs.

21. UNDP will work to improve coordination between national actors including scaling up access to domestic and international sources of climate finance – such as local "green taxes" – to enable priority actions that accelerate Malawi's transition to more risk-informed and climate-resilient development. Opportunities to leverage private sector know-how and resources for climate change mitigation and adaptation will be pursued. UNDP will strengthen South-South cooperation, including with China in disaster risk management and with Rwanda in climate change development funds.

Strengthening effective, accountable and inclusive governance that promotes civic engagement, respect for human rights, the rule of law, peace and democracy

22. Drawing on its normative mandate and work on human rights in Malawi, UNDP will strengthen technical capabilities of human rights institutions and coordination mechanisms at national and subnational levels. It will focus on the harmonization, implementation and enforcement of laws and policies in line with international standards. A joint United Nations programme on human rights will bring together the Government's Human Rights Commission, Ombudsman and Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs with civil society in a new approach to expand the space for dialogue, focusing on implementing the recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms and advancing the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups. UNDP will work to strengthen monitoring of public reporting on disability, enhancing generation, analysis and use of evidence.

23. Through partnership with the European Union, Paralegal Advisory Services Institute and community-based organizations, UNDP will promote access to justice that will aim to achieve timely, effective and inclusive justice processes through provision of village mediation and paralegal services. These will reduce the number of people in detention, especially women and children, and the duration of incarceration and overcrowding of police cells and prisons, including the backlog of court cases. Greater emphasis will be placed on strengthening the technical and financial capabilities of democratic governance institutions through implementation and enforcement of laws and policies to improve transparency and accountability, through the strengthened oversight institutions such as Parliament and the Office of Ombudsman.

24. UNDP will promote civic engagement and participation in decision-making processes through increasing awareness of human rights as well as active, free and meaningful participation of marginalized groups, especially women, children, people with disabilities, people with albinism, people living with HIV/AIDS and LGBTI people. To improve service delivery and public engagement in local development planning, budgeting and monitoring processes, a joint United Nations programme on decentralization and local governance will support coordination structures and alignment of national and local development planning processes. Special attention will be given to localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and support to develop the capabilities of subnational stakeholders for implementation.

25. The programme will enhance collaboration at district level to reduce transaction costs and expand benefits from interventions focused on economic opportunities, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. UNDP will continue to support the Government in platforms to improve coordination of development assistance, building on its expertise and experience in Malawi in this area, while

adopting new approaches to address shifts in the global development finance landscape, and build national capacity to mobilize diverse forms of development finance, based on Rwanda's experience in developing a national climate change investment fund. An integrated programme of support to the National Planning Commission will assist in aligning planning and reporting frameworks with the Sustainable Development Goals at national and local levels.

26. UNDP will enhance coordination of support to improve data, collaborating with the National Planning Commission, National Statistics Office and others. Leveraging its investment in the national roll-out of over 9 million identification cards, UNDP, with other United Nations agencies, will support the strengthening of the national data ecosystem to ensure the improved collection and use of quality disaggregated data for development planning and programming, enhancing evidence-based planning, beneficiary and service targeting and accountable administrative systems, including harmonization of collection systems at sectoral and district levels. UNDP will also continue to provide linkages and interfaces to other public and private sector systems to optimize the use of the identification cards.

27. To respond to political and economic exclusion driving tension and conflict, UNDP will support roll-out of the national peace architecture at national and district levels, including developing early warning systems to identify triggers for conflict and building conflict resolution mechanisms. Interventions will include establishment and capacity-building of district peace committees and multi-party liaison committees; facilitating national dialogues on contentious issues such as land and access to resources; building collaborative leadership and dialogue skills for political leaders; and increasing the participation women and youth in peace and security. In collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and development partners, UNDP will establish an integrated programme of support to electoral stakeholders including the Malawi Electoral Commission to encourage multi-stakeholder consensus around the tripartite elections in 2019 and beyond, to ensure credible and peaceful processes. It will include improved operational practices and constructive engagement around civic and voter education, voter registration building on the national identification cards, results management and electoral conflict management. UNDP will engage political parties to promote gender equality, for example through review and implementation of party policies to ensure they include gender equality and strengthen women's political participation and empowerment.

III. Programme and risk management

28. The programme will be nationally executed; projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure an effective and efficient delivery of nationally owned, sustainable results. Support to national implementation to address capacity gaps in national implementing partners and direct implementation will safeguard and ensure the accountability of UNDP in complex programming situations.

29. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct project costs associated with implementation will be charged to the concerned projects. The capacity of the country office will be reviewed to ensure it is well positioned for effective implementation of the programme. The country office will collaborate with the Regional Service Centre and headquarters to provide technical and managerial assistance, where necessary. Four major sources of risk require mitigation strategies: (a) security incidents and social tensions, particularly related to land and elections; (b) climate impacts and shocks (flooding or drought); (c) limited reform incentives, implementation and financial management capacity at district and sub-district levels; and (d) inability to mobilize resources from key donors.

30. Security risks will be mitigated through close collaboration with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and ongoing support to peacebuilding and social cohesion. Capacity risks will be mitigated by implementing a plan to reinforce the capacities of national partner in financial, project and procurement management, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies implementing the harmonized approach to cash transfers. Climate change risks will be mitigated by ensuring

comprehensive disaster contingency plans in collaboration with other United Nations agencies. Finally, the resource mobilization strategy will be strengthened through enhanced communication and donor visibility, targeting also non-traditional donors, and leveraging capacities of the UNDP Regional Service Centre.

31. Interventions will be scaled up or down depending on the availability of resources. A crisis modifier approach will be considered to instill flexibility and rapid response in case of need. Risk mitigation plans will be developed during preparation of programmes/projects, in collaboration with national stakeholders. Accelerated procedures can be adopted to provide a rapid response to crisis situations and respond effectively to new requests for UNDP support. The country office will invoke the business continuity plan in case of crisis affecting its normal operations.

32. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. Well-articulated results frameworks will be key to effective monitoring and evaluation initiatives under the country programme. UNDP will ensure that the programme's results framework is aligned with national priorities as outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy 2017-2022 and the UNDAF, as well as with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, the Sustainable Development Goals and other international and national commitments. Given the lessons learned from the evaluation of the previous country programme, UNDP will pay special attention to maintaining an appropriate number of indicators that can be tracked and provide a clear picture of expected change at the outcome level.

34. As far as possible, UNDP will use the national information and data systems to monitor its contribution to national results, including surveys and censuses conducted by the National Statistical Office. Where appropriate, data generated by international agencies will be used to monitor progress. UNDP will contribute to strengthening of existing data and information systems, including improving data quality, analysis and use to provide a foundation for programme monitoring. In this regard, UNDP will work towards ensuring interoperability of existing data systems and advocate for increased use of data for evidence-informed policymaking and monitoring of development results. A joint United Nations programme will support a robust data ecosystem through coordination of the national statistical system to reduce fragmentation.

35. Collection and analysis of disaggregated data by sex, location, age, disability and socioeconomic status is essential to all programming anchored on "leaving no one behind". UNDP will collaborate with research institutions, civil society, local and global think tanks in analyzing socioeconomic data to provide evidence on trends on vulnerabilities, poverty, income and gender inequalities. UNDP will liaise with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to access available resources, knowledge, experiences and opportunities from regional and global sources for addressing challenges of marginalized groups.

36. Evaluations and monitoring of the country programme and related projects will be in line with the UNDAF monitoring system and UNDP corporate policies. UNDP will set aside at least 1 per cent of its programme resources for monitoring and evaluation. The UNDP gender marker will be used to assess programme results including budgets and expenditures on gender-related initiatives as a proxy for monitoring the responsiveness of the programme to the gender equality agenda.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Malawi (2019-2023)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: **Transition of Malawi to a productive, competitive and resilient nation.**				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2023, Malawi has strengthened economic diversification, inclusive business, entrepreneurship, and access to clean energy				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME **Outcome 1:** Advance poverty reduction in all its forms and dimensions				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**Major partners/ Partnerships frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in $)**
1.1 The employment rate by sex, age, mother tongue. **Baseline:** 80% (National Statistics Office (NSO) 2013) (F: 74 %; M: 86 %) **Target:** TBD % (F: TBD %; M: TBD %)	NSO annual report Independent assessment of annual sector strategy reports Sustainable Energy for All country assessment (every four years) Independent assessment of energy access (triannual)	**Output 1.1:** Women and youth in targeted areas have access to employment opportunities. **Indicator 1.1.1:** Number of new jobs generated by firms participating in the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF) **Baseline**: 0; **Target**: 650, 30% females **Data source**: MICF reports	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism DfID, GDC UNIDO, IFAD. Government of Norway	**Regular $21,000,000** **Other $48,500,000**
1.2 Share of renewable energy in the mix **Baseline:** 7% (2017) **Target:** 15% (2022)		**Output 1.2:** Public and private sector institutions enabled to develop and implement policies and practices that enhance innovation, productivity and entrepreneurship. **Indicator 1.2.1:** Number of private sector entrepreneurs enabled to access regional and international markets, including access to affordable capital to de-risk investment and business growth. **Baseline: 0; Target: TBD** **Data Source:** Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism **Indicator 1.2.2:** Number of product certifications granted by an accredited national product certification body. **Baseline**: 0; **Target**: 10; Data source: Bureau of Standards annual report		
1.3 Number of rural population with access to clean energy **Baseline:** 0~1,300,500 people (2017) **Target:** 1,335,700 people, of whom 30% women)		**Output 1.3:** Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted at the national and subnational levels to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy). **Indicator 1.3.1:** proportion of households benefiting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access. **Baseline:** 7%; **Target:** 15% (30% female-headed, 40% coverage of households with persons with disabilities)	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining (Depts. of Energy, of Environmental Affairs, of Forestry, and of Climate Change), GEF, bilateral donors.	

		Data source: Department of Energy Services **Indicator 1.3.2:** Cumulative installed generation capacity for rural populations through mini-grids **Baseline**: 56 kW; **Target**: 2,000 kW **Data source**: Department of Energy Services		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Actively respond to climate change, prevent disasters, strengthen sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2023, households have increased food and nutrition security, equitable access to healthy ecosystems and resilient livelihoods.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: Outcome 3: Strengthening resilience and shocks to crises				
2.1 Multi-dimensional poverty rates (by sex, location, income, age) **Baseline:** 0.273 (Human Development Report (HDR), 2016) **Target:** 0.260 (HDR, 2023) **2.2** Gini index **Baseline**: 46.1 (HDR, 2016) **Target**: 40.0 [2005 range] **2.3** Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geophysical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of GDP **Baseline**: 12.74% (2016) (Sustainable Development Goal indicators, 2016 report) **Target**: below 10%. (2023)	Integrated Household Survey Report Human Development Report Independent reviews	**Output 2.1**: Scaled-up action, finance and partnerships for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management across sectors. **Indicator 2.1.1:** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement climate adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, including through South-South and trilateral cooperation. **Baseline**: 5; **Target**: 21 **Data source**: Dept. of Disaster Management Affairs **Indicator 2.1.2:** Percentage of public expenditure on climate change adaptation and mitigation. **Baseline**: 3.5%; **Target**: 7%; **Data source:** independent climate and DRR public expenditure review reports 2014, 2018, 2021 **Indicator 2.1.3**: % of sectoral plans that mainstream climate risk and adaptation **Baseline**: 20%; **Target**: 70%; **Data source**: independent climate and DRR public expenditure review reports 2014, 2018, 2021 **Output 2.2:** Adaptive capacity of rural households and reduced exposure to climate risks strengthened **Indicator 2.2.1**: Percentage of population in targeted areas with access to tailored climate information and early warnings **Baseline**: 10% of population in target area. (Male: 628,620; Female: 663,136; 60% of persons with disabilities) **Target**: 17% population in target areas (Male: 1,093,242; Female: 1,154,912). Target to be confirmed during modernized climate information and early warning systems project inception phase **Data source**: Independent reviews	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining; Department of Disaster Management Affairs; UNICEF; WFP; World Bank; GEF; Green Climate Fund; Government of China	**Regular $26,000,000** **Other: $15,000,000**

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Good governance				
UNDAF (OR OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2023, rights holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralized levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery and promote civic engagement, respect for human rights and rule of law.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development				
3.1 Percentage of governance institutions perceived as of high integrity and performance. **Baseline:** 59.5% (2017); **Target:** 62% (2023)	Mo Ibrahim Index of Africa and Governance, Annual Report	**Output 3.1:** Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC), Police Services, Prison Services, Judiciary, Legal Aid Services and Paralegal Advisory Service Institute (PASI) are enabled to implement and monitor policies, laws and strategies for equitable access to justice. **Indicator 3.1.1**: Number of detainee releases facilitated by paralegal officers at police, court, prisons and juvenile centres. **Baseline**: 73, 389 (2017); **Target:** 81,789 (2023). **Data Source**: MoJCA **Indicator 3.1.2:** Percentage of human rights cases/complaints investigated and resolved by MHRC within 12 months of submission **Baseline:** 59% (2016, MHRC); **Target:** 60% **Data Source:** MHRC reports **Indicator 3.1.3**: Mechanism for promoting and protecting the rights of marginalized women, children, people with disabilities, people with albinism and LGBTI persons in place. **Baseline**: No (2017); Yes (2023) **Source of Data**: MHRC	MoJCA, PASI, Judiciary, Prisons, Police Service; Ministry of Gender, Community Dept and Social Welfare, UN-Women, UNICEF, EU, USAID, GDC, DfID, Irish Aid, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Law Society of Malawi, Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC); Parliament; Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Anti-Corruption Bureau; Accountant Generals Office; Auditor General's Office; Office of Asset Declaration; Office of the Director of Public Procurement; MHRC; Law Commissions; Office of Ombudsman; Media, Legal Aid Bureau	**Regular: $5,100,000** **Other: $5,470,588**
		Output 3.2: Selected governance institutions are enabled to perform core functions for improved transparency and accountability **Indicator 3.2.2**: Number of reforms enforcing transparency and accountability in public institutions **Baseline**: TBD; **Target**: TBD **Source of Data**: MoJCA	OPC – Performance Enforcement Department; Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development; MoJCA, Office of the Ombudsman, Parliament, Anti-Corruption Bureau, UN-Women, UNICEF, EU, USAID, DfID, Irish Aid, Royal Norwegian Embassy.	**Regular: $5,560,000** **Other: $5,500,000**
		Output 3.3: Central and local government institutions are enabled to develop and manage evidence-based policy planning, monitoring and evaluation	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare; Local	**Regular: $2,500,000**

		systems for inclusive and effective delivery of services and achievement of development results. **Indicator 3.3.1:** Sustainable financing mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal achievement at national and subnational levels in place. **Baseline**: [illegible]; **Target**: 1 (2023) **Data Source**: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development **Indicator 3.3.2**: Number of local councils with planning, monitoring and evaluation systems that incorporate development targets for marginalized groups including women, youth, children, persons with albinism and persons with disabilities. **Baseline**: 0 (2017); **Target**: 25 (2023) **Data Source**: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councils; Local Government Finance Committee; Environmental Affairs Department, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNCDF, EU, USAID, GDC, DfID, Irish Aid.	**Other: $2,500,000**
		Output 3.4 Use of digital technologies and quality disaggregated data enabled for improved public services and other government functions **Indicator 3.4.1**: Number of public institutions that leverage national ID card for delivery and monitoring of services. **Baseline**: 1 (2018); Target: 12 (2023); **Data Source**: National Registration Bureau **Indicator 3.4.2**: Number of sectors with data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: (a) conventional data collection methods (e.g., surveys); b) administrative reporting systems; and (c) new data sources (e.g., big data) **Baseline:** 0; **Target** 16; **Data Source**: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	National Registration Bureau; OPC; World Bank; United Nations agencies	**Regular: $1,000,000** **Other: $1,500,000**
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Good governance				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: By 2023, Malawi has strengthened institutions for sustaining peace, inclusive societies and participatory democracy.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMEs: Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development				
4.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament and local government (Sustainable Development Goal 5.5.1; Malawi Growth and Development Strategy) **Baseline**: 17% (2014); **Target**: 40% (2023)	Malawi Electoral Commission	**Output 4.1**: Parliament, Malawi Electoral Commission, Centre for Multi-Party Democracy (CMD) and selected non-State actors are enabled to perform core functions for inclusive participation and representation **Indicator 4.1.1:** Proportion of political parties represented in Parliament with effective gender equality policies. **Baseline:** 0 (2017); **Target:** 75%; **Data Source:** CMD	Malawi Electoral Commission, CMD, CSOs, UN-Women, DfID, Royal Norwegian Embassy, European Union.	**Regular: $2,750,000** **Other: $5,440,000**

4.2: Extent to which executive and legislative elections are free and credible, including impartiality of the electoral laws and framework. **Baseline**: 19% (2015); **Target**: 60% (2023) **Key: 0-39% = Low; 40-59% =Medium; 60-79%=High; 80-100%=Very High**	Ibrahim Index of Africa and Governance, Annual Report			
4.3 Voter turnout disaggregated by sex and age **Baseline**: 71% (2014) **Target**: 80% (2023)	Malawi Electoral Commission	**Output 4.2:** Gender-sensitive National Peace Architecture structures with real-time conflict early warning monitoring systems at national and district level are adopted. **Indicator 4.2.1:** National and subnational coordination and monitoring mechanisms for conflict prevention and sustaining peace in place. **Baseline**: No (2017); **Target:** Yes (2023) **Data Source:** OPC Report **Indicator 4.2.2:** Proportion of district peace committees with 40:60 female to male quota. **Baseline**: 3 **Target**: 28 **Data Source:** OPC	OPC, Malawi Electoral Commission, Public Affairs Committee; local councils; Multi-Party Liaison Committees, UN-Women, district peace committees; CSOs.	**Regular: $1,000,000** **Other: $2,859,412**